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(54) **SOLAR COLLECTOR AND CONVERSION ARRAY**

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See application file for complete search history.

(75) Inventors: **James E. Vander Mey**, Dunnellon, FL (US); **Douglas Helff Kiesewetter, Jr.**, Montrose, CO (US); **Shane Mark Duckworth**, Montrose, CO (US)

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 1280 days.

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*Primary Examiner* — Golam Mowla

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Bracewell & Giuliani LLP

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A solar array for collecting sunlight that is converted into electricity. The array includes an arrangement of solar collectors strategically positioned on a frame to maximize the amount of sunlight collected in relation to the size of the array. The collectors are plate like members with a reflective side and shaped so that sunlight collected by the reflective side is concentrated at a location away from the reflective side. The collectors are recumbently positioned in rows with their respective reflective sides directed away from the array frame. The collectors are spaced apart so that no collector casts shade on any part of another collector and substantially no sunlight between adjacent collectors.

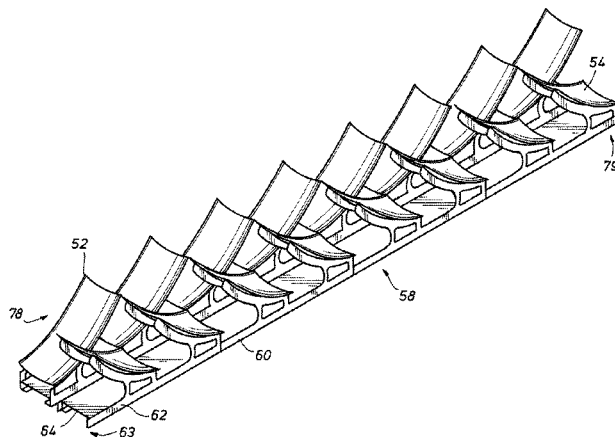
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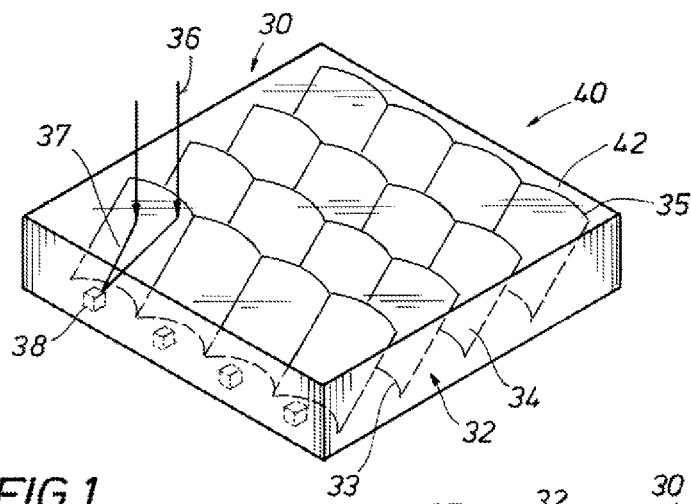
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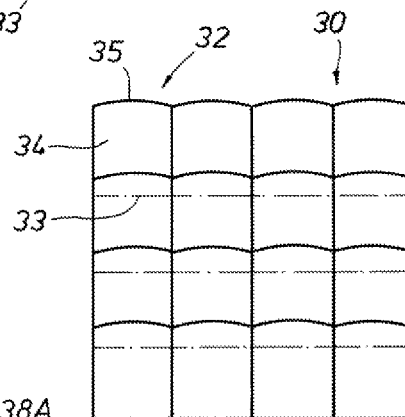
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This application is related to U.S. Appl. No. 12/899,337, filed Oct. 6, 2010.

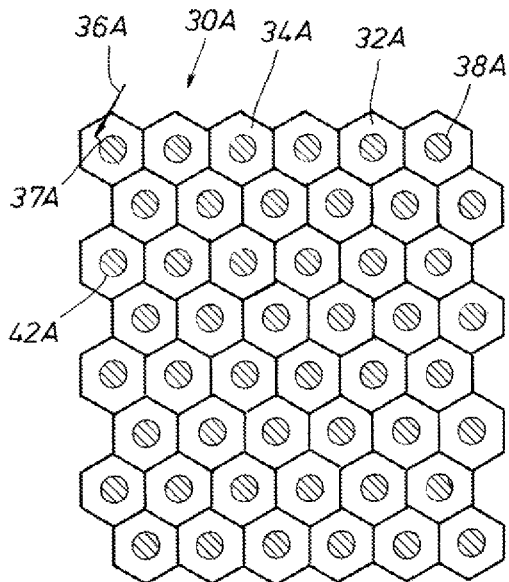
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**FIG. 1**  
(PRIOR ART)



**FIG. 1A**  
(PRIOR ART)



**FIG. 2**  
(PRIOR ART)

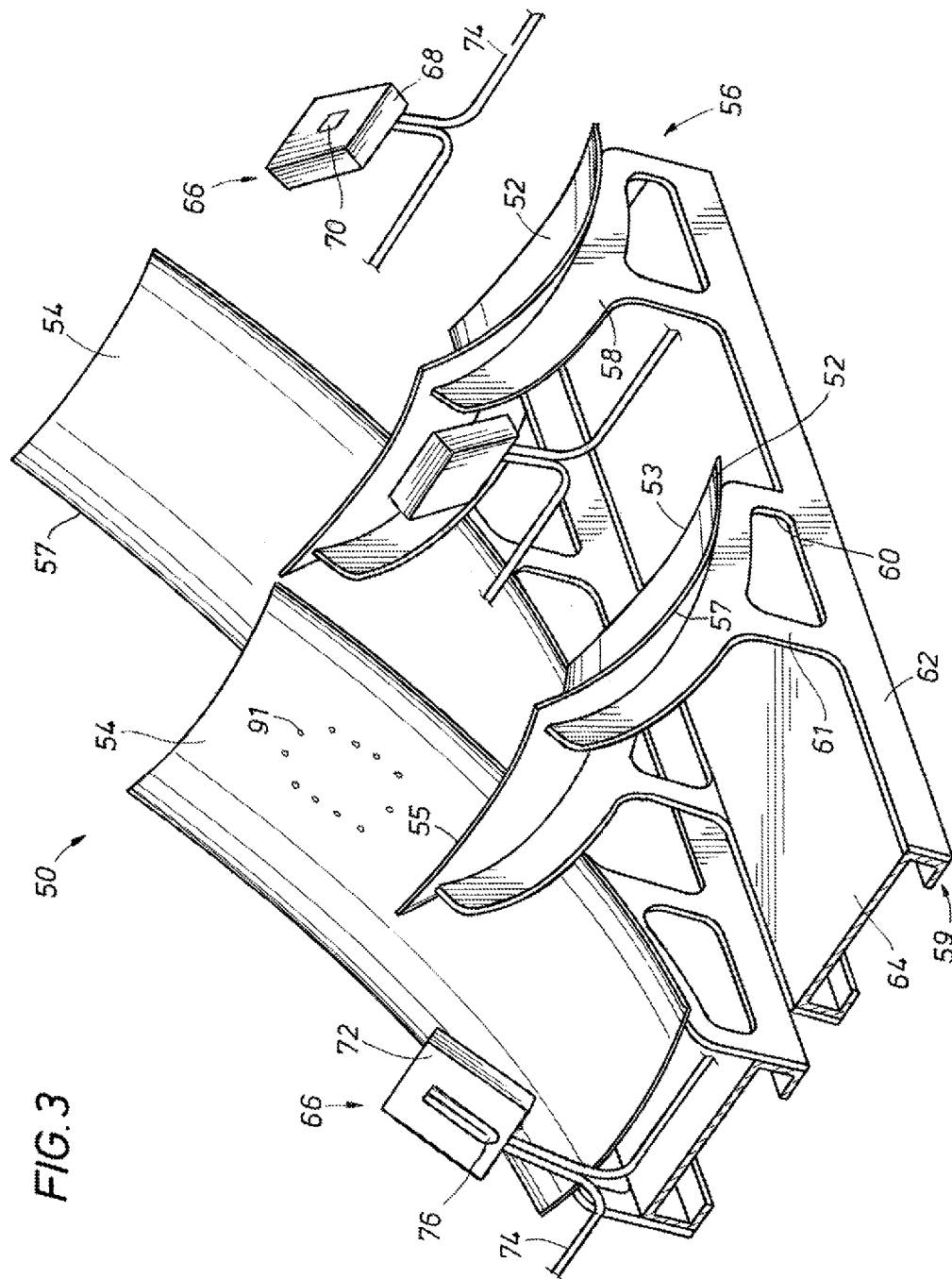


FIG. 4

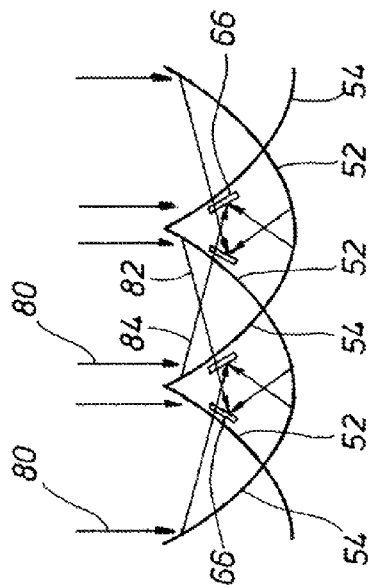


FIG. 7

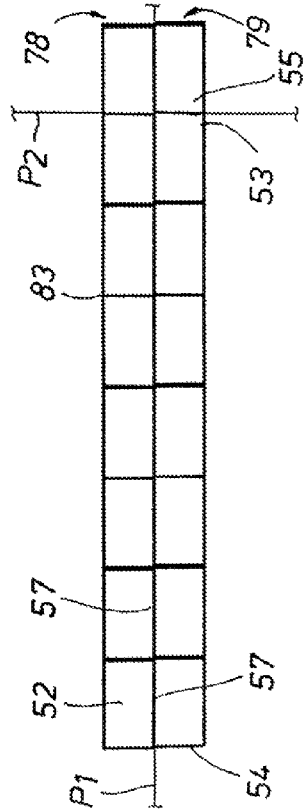


FIG. 8

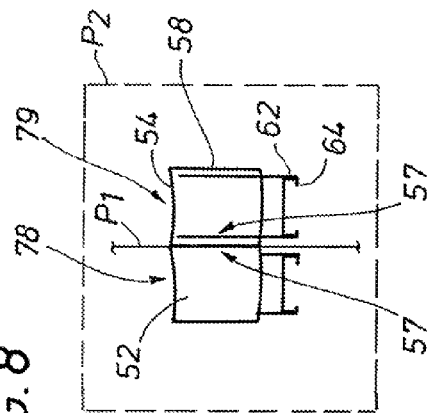
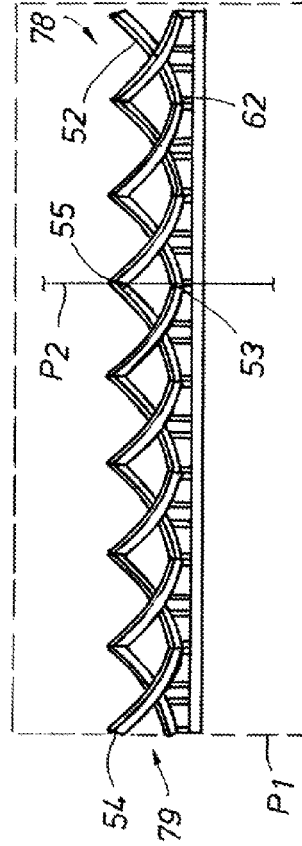
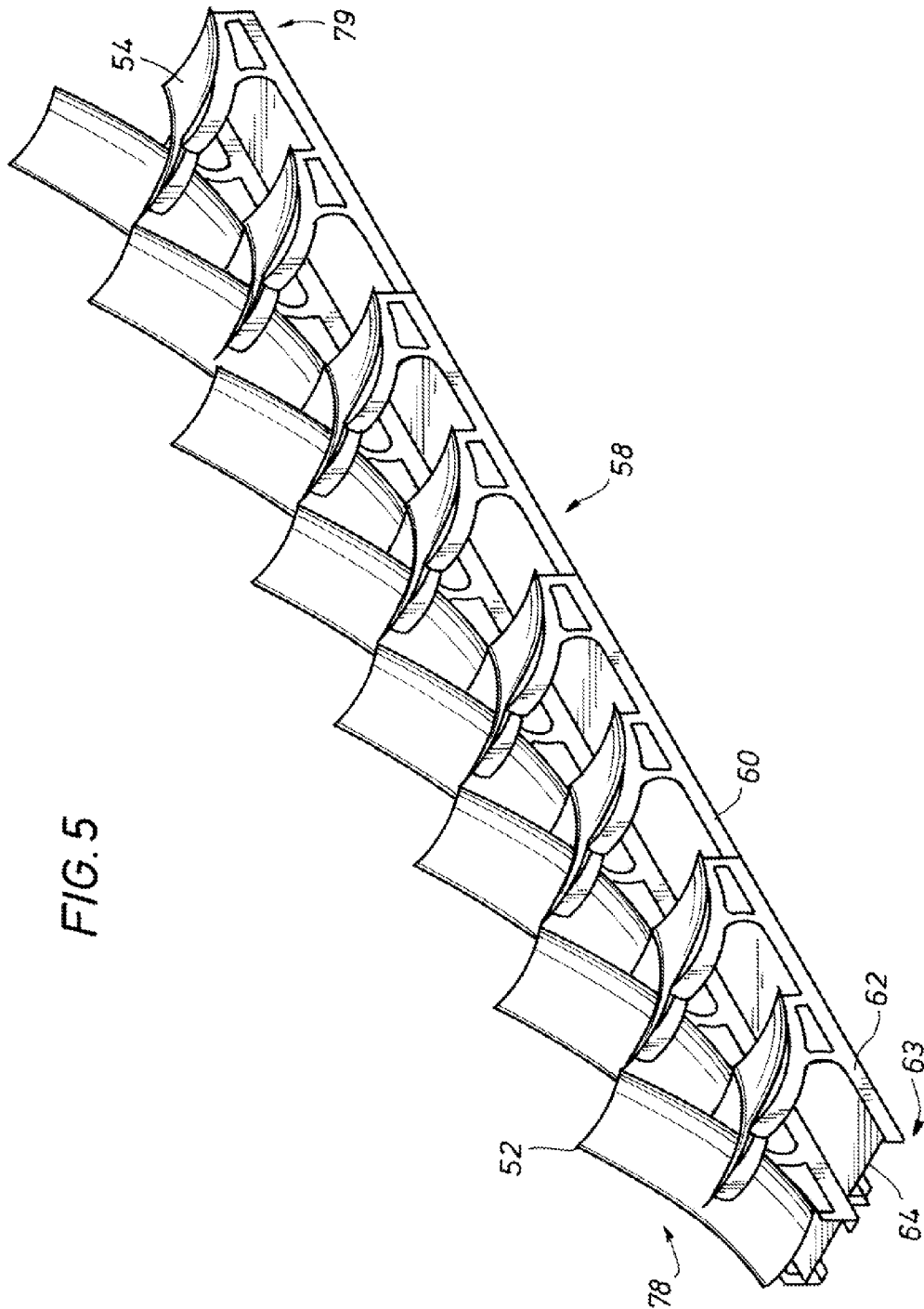
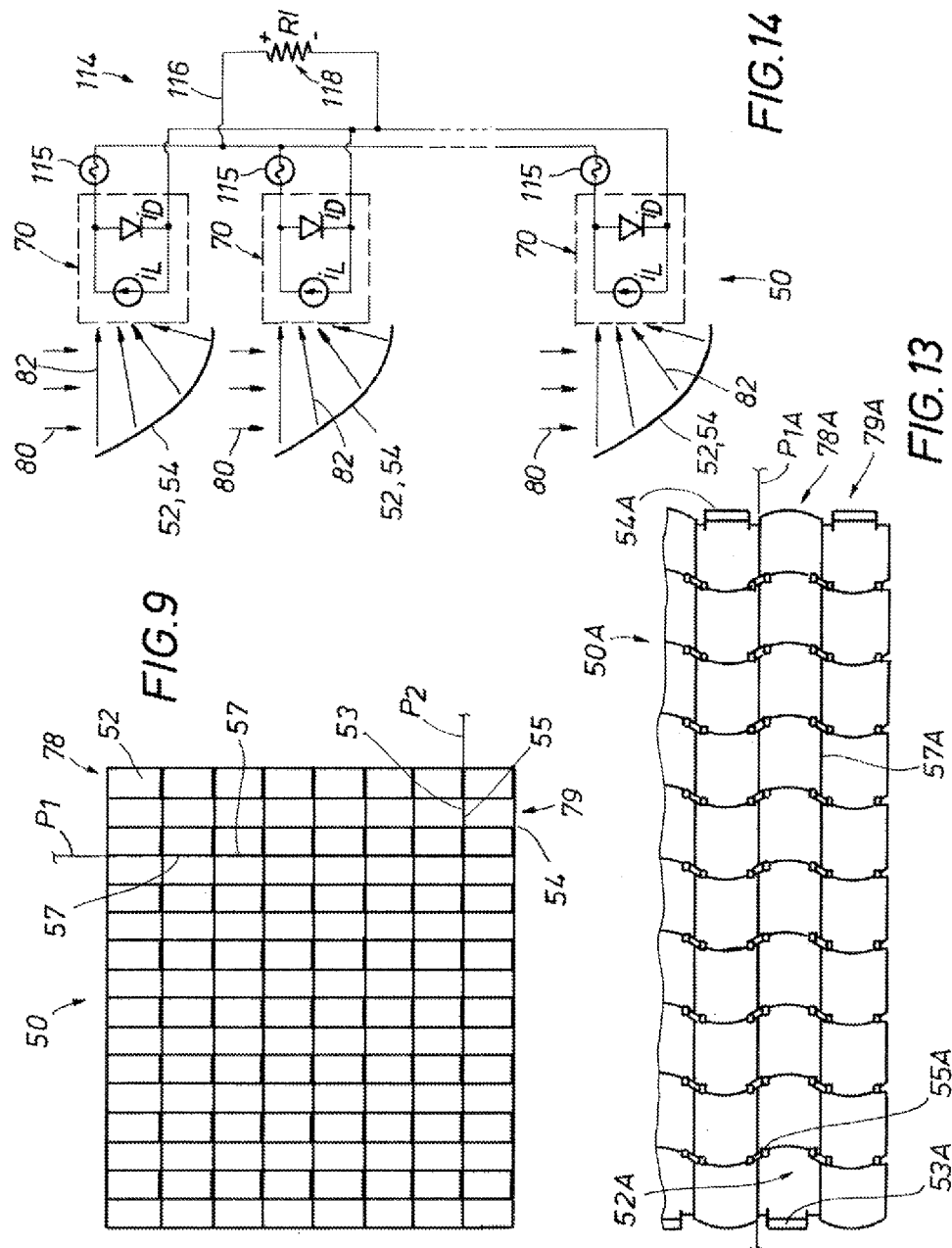


FIG. 6







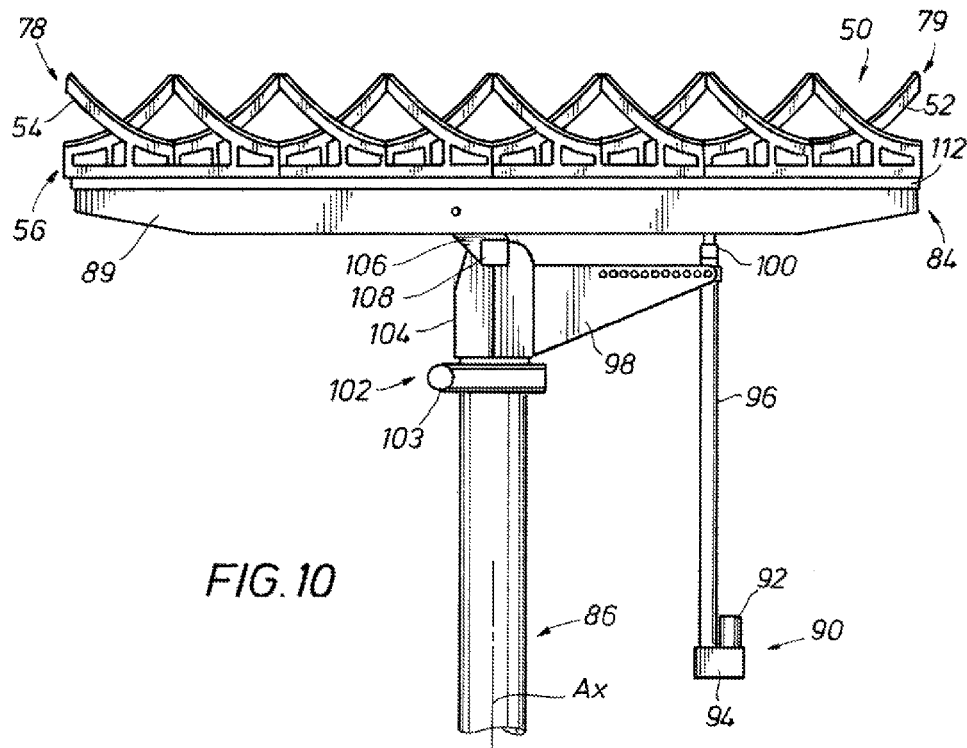


FIG. 10

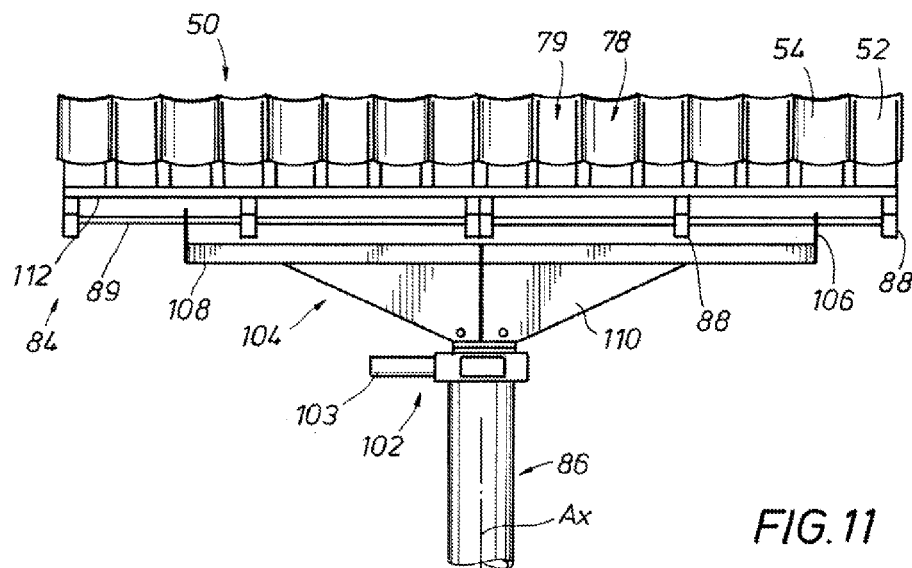
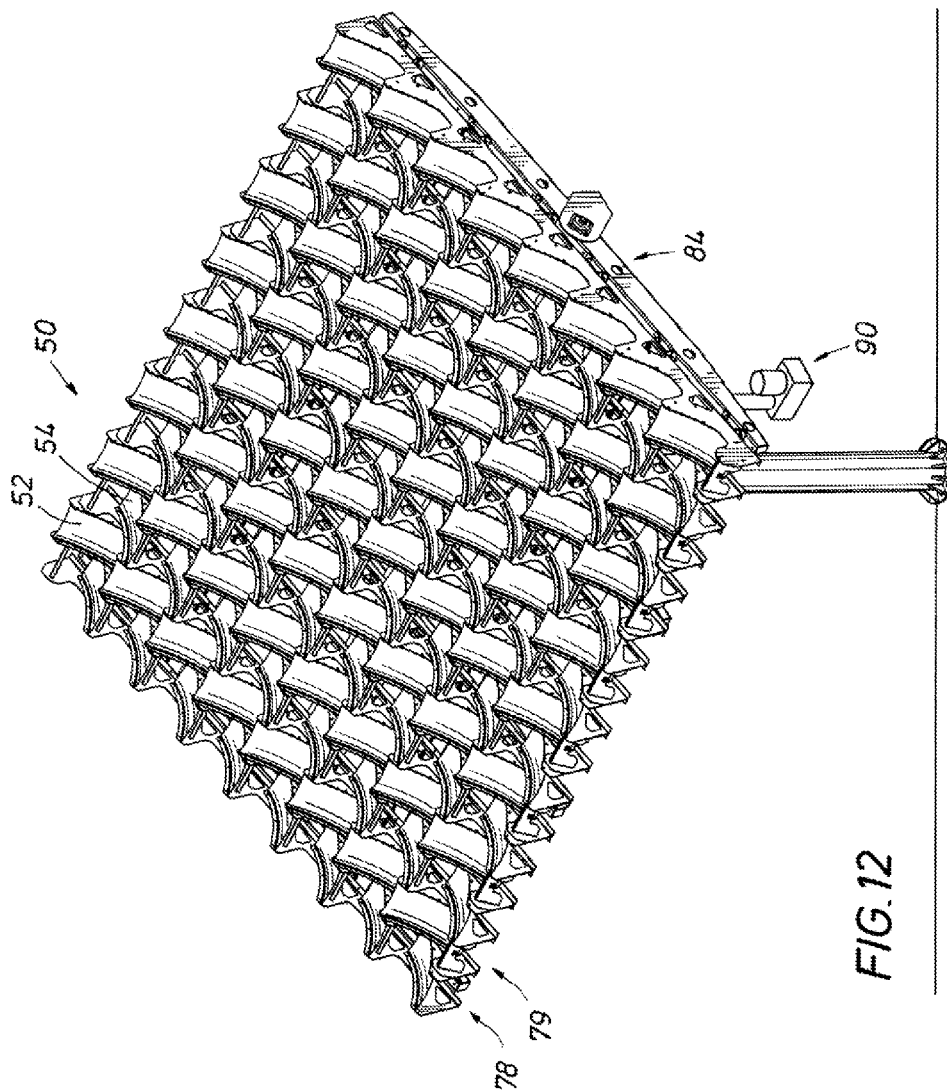


FIG. 11



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# SOLAR COLLECTOR AND CONVERSION ARRAY

## RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to and the benefit of co-  
pending U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 61/249,226,  
filed Oct. 6, 2009, the full disclosure of which is hereby  
incorporated by reference herein.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

The present disclosure relates in general to a solar conver-  
sion system that collects and concentrates solar energy, then  
converts the collected/concentrated energy into electricity.  
More specifically, the present disclosure includes a solar con-  
version system having an array of solar collectors open to  
ambient conditions, and arranged to maximize the solar  
energy collected for the given area of the array.

### 2. Description of Prior Art

Solar collection systems that concentrate solar energy gen-  
erally employ a number of collectors; each having a reflective  
side configured to focus the reflected light onto a solar con-  
version cell. Because the solar energy is concentrated, the  
reflective surface area exceeds the conversion cell area by a  
significant amount. Solar collection and conversion systems  
often consolidate the collectors into a solar array, thereby  
boosting the electricity generating capacity of the conversion  
system. The collectors within an array are typically posi-  
tioned within a localized area to minimize the total area of the  
array. Reducing array size can also reduce the other compo-  
nents and material that make up an array, such as wiring, frame  
structures, and the like.

An example of a prior art array **30** is shown in a side  
perspective view in FIG. 1 having a number of parabolic-  
shaped collectors **32**. Each collector **32** typically has a con-  
cave and convex side and all with their concave sides facing  
forward. Generally, a reflective surface **34** is provided on the  
concave side of each collectors **32**. The collectors **32** are  
shown mounted on their bottom edge **33** with their upper end  
**35** inclined rearward to direct their concave sides at an angle  
between horizontal and vertical. Solar energy is shown rep-  
resented as sun rays **36** that contact the reflective surface **34**  
and that typically are reflected away as reflected rays **37**  
towards a receiver **38**. The concave configuration of the  
reflective surface **34** is usually designed to converge the  
reflected rays **37** so they are concentrated when reaching the  
receiver **38**. A solar conversion cell (not shown) is generally  
provided on the receiver **38** to receive and convert the con-  
centrated reflected rays **37** into electricity. The array **30** is  
often within a housing **40** having a cover **42** spanning the  
space above the array **30**. Although the cover **42** may be  
transparent, some of the rays **36** from the sun reflect from the  
cover **42** and do not reach the reflective surfaces **34** of the  
collectors **32**.

An overhead plan view of a portion of the array **30** is shown  
in FIG. 1A representing the perspective of the sun rays **36**  
(FIG. 1) when reaching the array **30**. The spacing between  
forward and rearward collectors **32**, combined with the  
incline of each collector **32** from the bottom edge **33** to the  
upper edge **35**, casts a shadow on each rearward collector **32**  
along its bottom edge **33** formed by the upper edge **35** on a  
corresponding forward collector **32**. The shaded bottom edge  
**33** of each collector **32** is illustrated with a dashed line.

Another prior art example of a solar array **30A** is illustrated  
in an overhead view in FIG. 2. In this example, an arrange-

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ment of collectors **32A** are assembled where the outer periph-  
ery of each individual collector **32A** is hexagonal. The col-  
lectors **32A** are bowl-like parabolic members having an  
upward facing concave side that is provided with a reflective  
surface **34A**. A transparent cover **42A** spans between the  
outer periphery of each collector **32A** that provides a mount-  
ing surface for a receiver **38A**. The receiver **38A** is shown  
disposed above the midsection of the collector **32A** offset  
from its reflective surface **34A**. When the solar array **30A** is  
set in the path of sunlight, sun rays **36A** contact the reflected  
surfaces **34A** and reflect as reflected rays **37A**. The reflective  
surfaces **34A** are shaped to direct and concentrate the  
reflected rays **37A** at their respective receivers **38A**. The  
presence of the receivers **38A** above the collectors **32A**  
shades at least a portion of the reflective surface **34A**.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Disclosed herein is a solar array for collecting sunlight that  
is converted into electricity. The array includes an arrange-  
ment of solar collectors strategically positioned on a frame to  
maximize the amount of sunlight collected in relation to the  
size of the array. The collectors are plate like members with a  
reflective side and shaped so that sunlight collected by the  
reflective side is concentrated at a location away from the  
reflective side. The collectors are recumbently positioned in  
rows with their respective reflective sides directed away from  
the array frame. The collectors are spaced apart so that no  
collector casts shade on any part of another collector and  
substantially no sunlight between adjacent collectors.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Some of the features and benefits of the present invention  
having been stated, others will become apparent as the  
description proceeds when taken in conjunction with the  
accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a side perspective view of a prior art solar array.

FIG. 1A is an overhead view of a portion of the solar array  
of FIG. 1.

FIG. 2 is an overhead view of a prior art solar array.

FIG. 3 is a side perspective view of example solar collec-  
tors and receivers within a solar array in accordance with the  
present disclosure.

FIG. 4 is a schematic illustration of sun rays received and  
reflected by the collectors of FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is an illustration in a perspective view of solar  
collectors arranged in rows in accordance with the present  
disclosure.

FIG. 6 is a side view of the solar collectors of FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is an overhead plan view of the solar collectors of  
FIG. 5.

FIG. 8 is an end elevation view of the solar collectors of  
FIG. 5.

FIG. 9 is an overhead plan view of an example of a solar  
array in accordance with the present disclosure.

FIG. 10 is a side elevational view of the solar array of FIG.  
9.

FIG. 11 is an end elevation view of the solar array of FIG.  
9.

FIG. 12 is a perspective view of the solar array of FIG. 9.

FIG. 13 is an overhead plan view of a portion of an alter-  
native embodiment of a solar array in accordance with the  
present disclosure

FIG. 14 is a schematic example of a solar array connected  
with a load in accordance with the present disclosure.

It will be understood the improvement described herein is not limited to the embodiments provided. On the contrary, the present disclosure is intended to cover all alternatives, modifications, and equivalents, as may be included within the spirit and scope of the improvement as defined by the appended claims.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings in which embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the illustrated embodiments set forth herein; rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout. For the convenience in referring to the accompanying figures, directional terms are used for reference and illustration only. For example, the directional terms such as “upper”, “lower”, “above”, “below”, and the like are being used to illustrate a relational location.

It is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the exact details of construction, operation, exact materials, or embodiments shown and described, as modifications and equivalents will be apparent to one skilled in the art. In the drawings and specification, there have been disclosed illustrative embodiments of the invention and, although specific terms are employed, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for the purpose of limitation.

Disclosed herein is a solar conversion system having an array of solar collectors that are arranged to capture a maximum amount of solar energy for a given surface area of the array. The collectors may be strategically arranged within the array so that no collector is positioned to shade any portion of another collector. Moreover, the collectors can be shaped so that when arranged into the array, only an insignificant amount of light passes between any two adjacent collectors. FIG. 3 illustrates in a side perspective view a portion of an example of a solar array 50. The array 50 shown includes plate-like collectors 52, 54; each with a convex and concave side and having an upper edge 55 parallel to a lower edge 53 and with parallel lateral edges 57 on opposing sides of each collector 52, 54. The collectors 52, 54 are mounted on a frame 56 and supported on their convex side. In the portion of the array 50 illustrated, collectors 52 are arranged in a row 78 (see FIG. 7) with their concave sides facing the same direction. Collectors 54, which are substantially the same as collectors 52, are arranged in an adjacent row 79 (see FIG. 7) with their respective concave sides facing the same direction, which is opposite the direction of the collectors 52.

The frame 56 includes girders 62 shown supporting the collectors 52, 54 and each disposed along a line extending adjacent the lateral edge 57 of each collector 52, 54. The girders 62 illustrated in FIG. 3 are generally parallel to one another. The collectors 52, 54 rest on curved cradles 58 contoured to match the concave side of each of the collectors 52, 54. Each cradle 58 is supported by a leg 60 attached on the lower, forward end of each cradle 58 and another leg 61 attached about the midpoint of each cradle 58. The legs 61 are longer than legs 60, which inclines the cradles 58 thereby recumbently positioning the collectors 52, 54. The legs 60, 61 are anchored on their respective lower ends on the elongated girders. Elongated channel members 64 are provided in the

space between the girders 62; the channel members 64 are positioned so their open portion is facing downward and away from the collectors 52, 54.

As will be discussed in more detail below, the concave sides of each of the collectors 52, 54 have a reflective surface. Further illustrated in FIG. 3 are solar modules 66 that are associated with each collector 52, 54. For the purposes of illustration, the embodiment of the module 66 of FIG. 3 shown is not complete. The modules 66 include a solar cell 70 and are disposed at a location so that concentrated light reflected from the reflective surface of the collectors 52, 54 coincides with the surface of the solar cell 70. The module 66 includes an outer housing 68 for protecting the cell 70 and its associated hardware (not shown). Heat pipes 74 depend from the housing 68 for transferring heat from the solar cell 70. The module 66 includes a planar base 72 on its side opposite the corresponding collector 52, 54. The base 72 can be a metallic member for absorbing thermal energy from the solar cell 70 and may also include mounting means thereon. A slot 76 may optionally be provided in the rearward facing surface of each module 66. Alternatively, fasteners 91 for securing the modules 66 to the convex side of a collector 52, 54 may be included and are shown projecting through to the concave side of a collector 54.

FIG. 4 schematically depicts the collectors 52, 54 collecting sun rays and reflecting the rays to a concentrated area that coincides with the surface of an associated solar cell. As noted above, the collectors 52, 54 each have a reflective surface on their concave sides that reflects sun rays 80 towards the associated solar module 66. The rays 82 reflecting from collectors 52 in row 78 (FIG. 7) have at one point, matching elevation and lengthwise coordinates as rays 82 reflecting from oppositely facing collectors 54 in row 79 (FIG. 7). These matching rays 84 appear to intersect at this point. However, since the collectors 52, 54 are in different rows 78, 79 (FIG. 7) set a lateral distance apart, there would be no intersection of these reflected rays 82.

Illustrated in a side perspective view in FIG. 5 are rows 78, 79 of collectors 52, 54 that make up part of an example of an array 50. As illustrated in FIG. 3, the lateral edges 57 of each of the collectors 52, 54 are substantially parallel. Thus in an embodiment of a solar array 50, the collectors 52, 54 may be disposed in adjacent rows so that the lateral edges 57 adjoin along a vertically oriented plane  $P_1$  (FIG. 7). FIG. 7 provides an overhead view of the rows 78, 79 of FIG. 5 illustrating the plane  $P_1$  extending along the lateral sides of each collector 52, 54 in the direction of the rows 78, 79. Aligning the lateral sides 57 of each row 78, 79 along the plane  $P_1$  precludes sunlight from passing between the adjacent rows 78, 79.

Referring now to FIG. 6, an example of the rows 78, 79 is shown in a side view illustrating the relative lengthwise positioning between the lower edge 53 of each collector and the upper edge 55 of the adjacent forward collector 52, 54 of the same row 78, 79. In the embodiment of FIG. 6, a vertically oriented plane  $P_2$  is positioned adjacent the respective terminal points of the upper and lower edges 55, 53 and aligned normal to plane  $P_1$  (shown in phantom view). Strategically positioning each collector 52, 54 so that the lower and upper edges 53, 55 terminate at plane  $P_2$  prevents the upper edge 55 of a forward collector 52, 54 from shading the lower edge 53 of a rearward collector 52, 54 from vertically directed sunlight.

As noted above, an embodiment exists wherein the lower and upper edges 53, 55 of the collectors 52, 54 are substantially parallel. Referring again to FIG. 7, the lower and upper edges 53, 55 are depicted substantially coinciding with the plane  $P_2$ . Configuring and positioning the collectors 52, 54 so their sequentially spaced lower and upper edges 53, 55 ter-

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minate along plane  $P_2$  can further maximize the solar energy collected by the collectors **52**, **54**. Moreover, setting plane  $P_2$  (and edges **53**, **55**) orthogonal to the lateral edges **57** as shown, prevents sunlight from skirting the collectors **52**, **54** while no portion of a collector **52**, **54** is shaded by another collector **52**, **54**. An end elevation view of the rows **78**, **79** is provided in FIG. **8**. In this example, the lateral edges **57** of collectors **52**, **54** from adjacent rows **78**, **79** are aligned with plane  $P_1$  along their entire length. Plane  $P_2$ , shown in phantom view, is aligned normal to plane  $P_1$ .

FIG. **9** provides an overhead view of the array **50** where the collectors **52**, **54** are shown arranged in their respective rows **78**, **79**. Further the lateral edges **57** of the collectors **52**, **54** are arranged along plane  $P_1$  and the collectors **52**, **54** are spaced apart within each row **78**, **79** so that the lower and upper edges **53**, **55** align with plane  $P_2$ . Accordingly, sunlight directed to the array **50** will not pass between adjacent collectors **52**, **54**, but instead will be collected by the collectors **52**, **54** and reflected towards an associated solar module. Significant advantages are realized by the solar array **50** capturing substantially all directed sunlight; such as maximizing the collected solar energy per array area, thereby reducing the size of its frame **84** (FIG. **10**). Additionally, reducing the spatial distance between collectors **52**, **54**, reduces the materials of construction.

Shown in side elevational view in FIG. **10**, the array **50** includes a series of sequentially arranged rows **78**, **79** of collectors **52**, **54** shown mounted on a frame **84**. An upper end of a cylindrical monopole **86** couples to the frame **84** proximate its mid section. The lower end of the monopole **86** is shown (FIG. **12**) anchored at grade. The frame **84** includes parallel arranged girders **88** (FIG. **11**) coupled to one another with cross members **89** that project through bores formed laterally through the girders **88**. The cross members **89** are illustrated as cylindrical members, but can have other cross sectional shapes as well. Cross beams **112** are attached on the upper surface of the girders **88** and arranged substantially parallel to the cross members **89**. The cross beams **112** add torsional strength to the frame **84** and provide a surface on which the frame **56** for the collectors **52**, **54** can be mounted. Shown depending downward from below the frame **84**, is a pivot mechanism **90** for changing the pitch or attitude of the array **50** to compensate for the movement of the sun so the array **50** continuously faces direct sunlight.

FIG. **11** illustrates in side elevation view an embodiment of the array **50** and monopole **86** where the frame **84** and array **50** are substantially perpendicular to the monopole **86**. A mounting base **104** is shown coupled between the frame **84** and monopole **86**. The mounting base **104** is coaxial with the monopole **86** and selectively rotatable about its axis  $A_X$ . A slew drive assembly **102** is shown affixed on the monopole **86** upper end that includes a motor **103** and a worm gear (not shown) driven by the motor **103**. Teeth on the worm gear mesh with the teeth of a gear (not shown) coaxially coupled to the mounting base **104**. Activating the motor **103** of the slew drive assembly **102** thus drives the gears to rotate the mounting base **104** and attached frame **84** and array **50**. Rotating, in addition to pivoting the array **50**, provides degrees of freedom that enables orienting the array in direct sunlight throughout the day.

Still referring to FIG. **11**, the ends of each of the girders **88** within the frame **84** are shown with one of the cross members **89** laterally inserted through bores (not shown) formed in each of the girders **88**. The cross member is shown **89** projecting through the upper portions of planar frame hinge members **106**. The hinge members **106** are shown depending downward from the cross member **89** and connected on their

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lower portion to an elongated cylindrical hinge rod **108**. The hinge rod **108** extends along a line substantially perpendicular to the rows **78**, **79** and is attached on the upper end of a wedge shaped wing brace **110**. The wing brace **110** projects laterally from opposing sides of the mounting base **104** having an upper surface that is substantially perpendicular to the axis  $A_X$  of the monopole **86**. The wing brace **110** attaches along the outer surface of the mounting base **104** aligned with the axis  $A_X$  and its lower surface extends from the mounting base **104** at an angle oblique to the axis  $A_X$  to the a terminal edge of the brace **110**. In an embodiment, the cross beam **89** is rotatable within the hinge members **106** thus allowing the array **50** to pivot about a line coaxially with the cross beam **89**.

Referring back to FIG. **10**, the pivot mechanism **90** is supported by a brace **98** at a location proximate its terminal end away from its connection to the mounting base **104**. The pivot mechanism **90** includes an elongated tubular member **96** shown projecting downward from the brace **98** with an enclosed gearbox **94** attached on a lower end of the tubular member **96**. A cylindrical motor **92** is also provided shown attached onto the gearbox **94**. A push rod **100** is coaxially inserted within the cylindrical member **96** and shown with its upper end projecting upward from within the tubular **96** and through a bore (not shown) in the brace **98**. The upper end of the push rod **100** contacts the bottom surface of a girder **88** at a location away from the midpoint of the array **50**. The side view of FIG. **10** illustrates an example of the relative positioning of the motor **103**, slew drive assembly **102**, hinge members **106**, and hinge rod **108**.

As shown in a perspective view in FIG. **12**, manipulating the pivot mechanism in turn pivots the frame **84** about the cross beam **89** (FIG. **10**) for controlling the pitch of the array **50**. Controlling the pitch of the array **50** combined with using the slew assembly **102** to affect rotational positioning of the array **50**, can maintain orientation of the collectors **52**, **54** within the rows **78**, **79** to maximize collection of solar energy. A helical member (not shown) may be included within the cylindrical member **96** for converting rotational movement in the motor **92** and gearbox **94** into linear motion of the push rod **100**.

An advantage of the open air design include not only accessibility to components in the array **50**, but also the ability for natural and/or forced convection cooling. Another advantage is the open air design has a reduced profile that decreases wind loads on the system. Moreover, as illustrated in the side view of FIG. **10**, arranging the collectors **52**, **54** so their reflective sides are oppositely directed in successive rows creates a more symmetric array when viewed from the side. The resultant force from wind directed across a symmetrically arranged array **50** will be located at or substantially adjacent the axis  $A_X$ . Accordingly, a symmetric array **50** will be less likely to experience an unequal load distribution that could adversely affect rotating the array **50** or the rate of rotating the array **50**. Another advantage of the open air design is that the solar energy reflects from the collectors **52**, **54** and directly contacts the cell **70** (FIGS. **3** and **4**) without encountering another object. Unlike some of the other known solar systems, the open air design does not include a cover or lens, which irrespective of their transparency, do reflect some amount of solar energy thereby reducing efficiency. Without a cover the weight and cost of the present system is reduced. The system described herein also does not include a secondary reflector, thereby increasing efficiency by up to 10% of the design disclosed herein.

In one example of the embodiment of FIG. **12**, the monopole **86** is mounted directly into the ground, which reduces the expense of installation where a hole has to be built and a

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concrete footing poured. This also makes installations possible where soil conditions might make a conventional system expensive and/or problematic. The surface mount also makes the array 50 and associated hardware portable. It provides flexibility of installation location if shade conditions change due to tree growth, additional construction, or other factors. Moreover, the array 50 and system can be relocated if the user relocates thereby providing an assurance the accumulated operational savings can eventually meet and surpass the original capital cost. The array 50 and its associated hardware is adaptable to a low profile roof mounting system, so that it can be installed in residential markets in densely developed urban areas.

FIG. 14 illustrates an example of a circuit 114 that includes the array 50 coupled with a resistive load 118. Collectors 52, 54 are illustrated in the path of sun rays 80 that then reflect and direct reflected rays 82 onto a solar cell 70. The solar cell 70 is schematically illustrated in the circuit 114 as a current source  $i_L$  in parallel with a diode  $i_D$ . The output of the solar cell 70 for each collector 52, 54 is distributed to a line 116 connected to the load 118. An optional inverter 115 is shown in the circuit 114 for converting the electricity from direct current to alternating current. The inverter 115 can be included with each cell 70, groups of cells 70, or a single inverter 115 for the entire array 50. In another alternative, the inverter 115 regulates the current flow into the circuit 114, and when installed in association with each cell 70 or groups of cells 70, the inverter 115 can manage power to the circuit 114 thereby increasing overall electricity output. Providing multiple inverters 115, i.e. decentralized inversion, also reduces the cost of wiring harnesses and reduces direct current transmission distances and hence line loss, further increasing overall system efficiency. Decentralized inverter arrangement can allow for detailed monitoring of system performance as well as system power balancing; which can increase system output by 5-25% over conventional centralized inverting. Example inverters include a 3.0 kW grid-tied unit, a 3.0 kW battery tied unit and a 200 W grid-tied microinverter unit.

The load 118 can be any device that consumes electricity as well as any device for storing electricity. In one example of use, electricity generated by the array 50 and flowing to the line 116 is delivered to a residence; in this embodiment the load 118 includes electricity consuming devices within a household, such as lights, for refrigeration and/or heating, appliances, audio visual consumer electronics, processors, machines, communication devices, and the like. In another embodiment, more than one array 50 can connect to a circuit for powering multiple residences or an industrial facility. The slew drive 102 and pivot mechanism 90 can optionally be driven powered from electricity generated by the array 50, and thus can be considered as a part of the load 118. In yet another optional embodiment, at least a portion of the load 118 can be an entity that distributes electricity to electrical consumers. An example entity is a utility company, which may be referred to herein as the "grid".

Shown in overhead view in FIG. 13 is an example of an alternative embodiment of an array 50A having rows 78A, 79A of oppositely facing collectors 52A, 54A. In this example, the lateral edges 57A of the collectors 52A, 54A are generally parallel to one another. Similar to the array 50 of FIG. 10, the lateral edges 57A of adjacent rows 78A, 79A are in line with a plane  $P_{1,4}$ . However, the upper edges 55A of the collectors 52A, 54A are curved whereas the lower edges 53A are linear. The collectors 52A, 54A of each row 78A, 79A are spaced so that no part of a reflective surface on a collector 52A, 54A is shaded by another collector 52A, 54A.

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A solar tracking system (not shown) may be used for controlling the slew drive 102 and pivot mechanism 90 to position the array 50. The solar tracking system can be above ground and employ an astronomical algorithm that defines solar positioning for all latitudes and longitudes throughout daylight hours. The tracking system can include a periodic feedback mechanism to confirm that the collectors 52, 54 are focused on the sun and thus give maximum power yield.

#### EXAMPLE

In a non limiting example, the array 50 is made up of sixteen 180 watt modules, or rows 78, 79, are installed on a monopole 86 that is set into the ground. Each row 78, 79 is formed from eight collectors 52, 54 and eight cells 70. This forms an array 50 that is 16 wide by 8 high array (approximately 10' by 10' in total size) with 2.88 KW in power output; which is comparable in size to most conventional photovoltaic systems with power output at least double that of the unconcentrated systems.

The present invention described herein, therefore, is well adapted to carry out the objects and attain the ends and advantages mentioned, as well as others inherent therein. While a presently preferred embodiment of the invention has been given for purposes of disclosure, numerous changes exist in the details of procedures for accomplishing the desired results. For example, array embodiments are not limited to the number of collectors/cells described above, but can include any number of collectors and/or cells depending the on application. Additionally, the array can have different shapes, such as polygons, a curved periphery, rectangular, and non-standard shapes. Moreover, the size and shape of the collector can vary as well. These and other similar modifications will readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art, and are intended to be encompassed within the spirit of the present invention disclosed herein and the scope of the appended claims. While the invention has been shown in only one of its forms, it should be apparent to those skilled in the art that it is not so limited but is susceptible to various changes without departing from the scope of the invention.

The invention claimed is:

1. A solar conversion system comprising:

- a generally planar frame;
- a plurality of plate like solar collectors, each having a front side, a reflective surface on the front side, a lower edge, an upper edge that is substantially parallel to the lower edge, a left lateral edge, and a right lateral edge that is substantially parallel to the left lateral edge;
- solar cells associated with each solar collector;
- a first row of the solar collectors recumbently supported on the frame and positioned so that each of their reflective sides face the same direction,
- spaces between each solar collector of the first row provided at a distance so that when solar energy is directed substantially perpendicular to the frame, no portion of a collector is shaded by another collector;
- a second row of the solar collectors recumbently supported on the frame and positioned so that each of their reflective sides are facing in the same direction; and
- spaces between each solar collector of the second row provided at a distance so that when solar energy is directed substantially perpendicular to the frame, no portion of a collector is shaded by another collector.

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2. A system as defined in claim 1, wherein the first and second rows are adjacent and at least one of the left or right lateral edges is aligned with a plane disposed substantially perpendicular to the frame.

3. A system as defined in claim 2, wherein the reflective surfaces of the collectors in the first and second rows face the same direction.

4. A system as defined in claim 2, wherein the reflective surfaces of the collectors in the first and second rows face the opposite direction.

5. A system as defined in claim 1, wherein the lower edge of a collector and upper edge of an adjacent collector in the same row are aligned with a plane perpendicular to the frame.

6. A system as defined in claim 1, further comprising additional rows of collectors arranged on the frame to form an array.

7. A system as defined in claim 1, wherein the reflective surfaces are contoured to reflect solar energy onto an area where it is concentrated, the system further comprising solar cells disposed coincident to the area where the solar energy is concentrated and an electrical load in electrical communication with the solar cells.

8. A system as defined in claim 7, further comprising an inverter.

9. A system as defined in claim 1, further comprising a pivoting connection coupled with the frame selectively moveable from a retracted position with the frame in a substantially horizontal orientation to an extended position with the frame pivoted at angle up to about 90° from horizontal.

10. A system as defined in claim 1, further comprising a frame base coupled with the frame that is selectively rotatable.

11. A system as defined in claim 1, further comprising a cylindrical monopole having an end anchored in the ground and an opposite end coupled to the frame.

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12. A system as defined in claim 1, wherein the upper and lower edges are substantially perpendicular with the left and right lateral edges.

13. A system as defined in claim 1, wherein the solar cells and solar collectors are uncovered and exposed to the ambient environment.

14. A system as defined in claim 1, wherein recumbent positioning of the solar collectors directs the reflective surfaces at an angle above the frame.

15. A system for converting solar energy to electricity comprising:

a frame that is planar;

recumbently oriented solar collectors, each having a front side and a back side and arranged in front to back order in rows that are adjacently disposed on the frame to define an array of solar collectors;

solar cells provided on a side of the collectors;

a reflective surface on the front side of each of the collectors;

spaces between the collectors within each row strategically provided so that when solar energy is provided perpendicular to the frame, each collector is outside of a shaded area of another collector in the same row; and

lateral edges on the collectors that coincide with planes that are substantially perpendicular to the frame and that are lateral and adjacent to each row.

16. The system of claim 15, further comprising an electrical load in electrical communication with the solar cells.

17. The system of claim 15, wherein the array is supported on a monopole.

18. The system of claim 17, further comprising a pivoting mechanisms coupled between the monopole and the array.

19. The system of claim 17, further comprising a rotating mechanisms coupled between the monopole and the array.

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